Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:30-The Honeymooners BRIGHTON—Brighton Beach Park. ASINO—8:15—Pascinating Flora. CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland—Steeplechase Park.
DEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
IARHICK—2:20—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
IARHICK—2:20—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
IARHICK—2:20—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
IARHICK—2:20—8:30—The Orchid. EN SUSES-ING WORLD IN WAX.

RHICK -2:20 -8:30 - Caught in the Rain.

MMERSTEIN ROOF -2:15 -8:15 - Vaudeville.

RALD SQUARE -8:15 - The Orchid.

RDIN DE PARIS-8:30 - Follies of 1967.

DISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:30 - The Maid and the Millionaire. MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Pain's Fireworks 5AVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corpora-tion; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nothaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this necespaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

chase; the police had difficulty in preventing a lynching. —— King Edward has granted a free parden to Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was sentenced to death for high treason after the Boer War. —— Mark Twain was the guest of the staff "Punch" at dinner; he was entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons by Sir Benjamin Stone; he will go to Liverpool to-day. —— The French government deprecates the sensational comment of certain French newspapers regarding the American-Jananese situation. — garding the American-Japanese situation.

Sir Aifred Billison, member for in Northwest
Division of Staffordshire, died while a vote was
being taken in the House of Commons.

Deing taken in the House of Commons.

DOMESTIC.—It was said at Oyster Bay that the President would appoint a man selected by Herbert Parsons as postmaster of New York.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the financial operations of E. H. Harriman was laid before the President. —— The fight over the \$5,000,000 estate left by John M. Clapp began in Washington. —— Secretary Metcalf of the Navy said at Los Angeles that the sending of warships to the Pacific was only in the nature of a practice cruise. —— President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, following the refusal of the superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at San Francisco to receive a com-Company at San Francisco to receive a committee of striking operators, announced that he would start for the East to-day to call strikes, presumably in Chicago and other cities.

The parade of 15,000 Knights Templar at Saratoga was reviewed by Governor Hughes, the Earl of Euston and Grand Master George M. Earl of Euston and Grand Master George M. Moulton. — Judge Dunne at San Francisco refused ball to Eugene E. Schmitz and also denied him the privilege of visiting his attorneys; the Supervisors chose one of their number as temporary Mayor to succeed acting Mayor Gal-

Side "L" lines. — Clarence H. Mackay said the talk of a telegraph rate pool was nonsense.

Two lieutenants were transferred in connection with the alleged police corruption fund.

There was a reduction of three cents a pound in the price of copper as the result of breaking the deadlock between producers and consumers.

It was said that the Sullivans would force the nomination of William B. Elliin the sewer being constructed by the New York Central at 46th street and Second avenue.

Many flagrant violations of the pure food law were discovered on the East Side.

The New Jersey House of Assembly last night killed the Wright public utilities bill.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperate Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 70. The temperature yesterday:

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will or abroad, and address changed as often as deeired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more conventent, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE PUBLIC FRANCHISE PROBLEM The agreement just reached between Philadelphia and its traction company is more favorable to the city than were the franchises under which the company was operating, and at the same time it puts the company into a more secure position than it has recently occupied, so that it may better appeal for capital to improve and develop its system. The valuable franchises granted a few years ago were practically gifts, containing no provision for remuneration to the city, but the company had endangered if it had not forfelted them by failure to build and put in operation the required roads. The precarious situation of the company's rights, together with its heavy capitalization, including the guaranteed stock of leased corporations, made investors unwilling to venture money in building the new roads. Such roads are absolutely necessary to Philadelphia's development, so that the city, instead of declaring the franchises forfelt, has entered into a new agreement securing the company's position for fifty years to come and receiving

from it certain remuneration in return. The company establishes a sinking fund to retire its capital stock, \$30,000,000, at the end of fifty years, and the city reserves the right to purchase or put up at auction the property of the company at the end of fifty years, paying the par value of the present capital stock plus the par value of any capital stock to be issued with the city's consent. Meanwhile the city is to share in the profits of the company, receiving one-half of all dividends above 6 per

This agreement, resembling in some respects the settlement between Chicago and its traction companies, represents one answer to the difficult question on what terms to grant public franchises. The Philadelphia compromise recognizes that the development of the public service company is in the public interest. A city's progress is to some extent dependent upon its public service companies, and if terms are offered to them so severe as to repel capital the city itself receives a check. We have had an illustration of that tendency here in New York. The Elsberg law limiting a subway franchise to twenty years, together with other strict requirements regarding the new subways, has made them unattractive to capital. England, which has had a larger experience with the public franchise problem than this country, found, according to a writer in "Cassier's Magazine," that short

there to entire satisfaction. Now that country has settled down to the "sliding scale" (which has worked so well in the Boston gas experiment) and it is even granting perpetual franchises for new development. The problem there and here regarling public franchises is not to cut prospective profits so low as to repel capital, and at the same time not to let them mount so high as to make a public service unduly expensive to the people. Municipal ownership, purchase clauses, limited franchises, regulation of rates, city profit sharing, are all answers satisfactorily. Is it solved by the sliding scale which is regarded with such favor in England and which has been started with success in this

A PROMPT REAPPORTIONMENT.

The necessity of a prompt agreement on reapportionment is obvious. There is no excuse for delay, for even at the regular session it was apparent that both Senator Raines and Speaker Wadsworth were agreeable to a plan that would put the Wadsworth county of Livingston into the district of Senator Raines. With this great question of where the Wadsworth county should go satisfactorily settled, it ought to be perfectly possible to rearrange the other counties so that no fatal heartburnings would result.

Reapportionment is a personal question, of course, but it is clearly "affected with a public interest," as the legal saying is, and obduracy and a protracted special session would convert it into a public question. The people will easily become impatient of the delay if the statesmen fight too hard over parcelling out the counties among themselves, and they will begin to ask who is putting the state to the expense of the extra session and why he is doing it. We are a tolerant people regarding the politicians' habit of treating a public matter as a personal matter -tolerant up to a certain point, and then-well the lesson of history is that such tolerance is not to be abused.

"JIM CROW" CARS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission could not have had the convenience and comfort of certain Southern statesmen in mind when it decided that it was neither unconstitutional nor against public policy to separate white and colored railroad passengers if equal service and accommodations were given for the same fare. Those statesmen have been disposed to make a fetich of the "Jim Crow" car. It was in their view a peculiar and sacred institution-almost as peculiar and sacred as slavery was formerly held to be. They have declared that Southern civilization rested on the dual passenger coach and that every other desideratum in politics must yield to the maintenance of the color line in passenger traffic. They have insisted that no government regulation of interstate commerce was preferable to a regulation which might obliterate this distinction and thus sap the very foundations of civil society in the South.

The Hon. John Sharp Williams has often warned his colleagues in the House of Representatives against the adoption of a policy of federal control of railroads which might eliminate the color classification. He has made his apprehensions on that score the basis of his refusal to accept Mr. Bryan's programme of government ownership and operation of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. He wants to have the Democratic party nominate Mr. Bryan for President next year, but concurrently to repudiate Mr. Bryan's ownership and operation plan as inimical to "Jim Crow" practices and "Jim Crew" theory. We judge from reports of the recent Vardaman-Williams debate that Mr. Williams is still trying to neutralize Governor Vardaman's claim to preferment generally, and a seat in the Senate in particular, on the Governor as an out and out supporter of Mr. Bryan is committed to a policy which might, by upsetting the "Jim Crow" modus vivendi, make

son for Mayor on the next Tammany ticket.

— Commissioner Bensel of the Street Cleaning Department abolished the system of fines for trivial offences.

— More than a dozen persons were hurt in an accident on the Erie at Caldwell, N. J.

— A superintendent was killed to the system of the system of the superintendent was killed to the system of the sys federal regulation of the railroads, and Mr. Williams and his friends will have to find other and more substantial reasons for opposing Mr. Bryan's ownership and operation programme than that it will nail up the shutters of the "Jim Crow" car. We have often said that we considered that objection on their part to Mr. Bryan's proposal insincere. Mr. Williams should follow Senator Culberson into the open, and, if he wants to oppose government ownership of be sent by mall to any address in this country | the railroads, should oppose it on the ground that it is un-Democratic, socialistic and economically

TOLSTOY'S JEREMIAD.

and politically unsound.

Eighty years are assumed to command respect, at least when many of them have been filled with virtue and benevolence and when he who bears them is the object of a numerous people's confidence and love. We must treat the utterances of Count Tolstoy, therefore, in a manner different from that which would be fitting if they were put forward by a less venerable and less venerated man. Nevertheless, it is difficult to regard them, as we find them reported by a correspondent of "The New York Times," otherwise than with a certain pity for their feebleness and lack of information or of discernment, and, if with forgiveness rather than resentment for his lampoons upon America and Americans, with depression almost amounting to despair for the Russian people who follow blindly so unsound a leader.

Count Tolstoy's consuming hatred of patriot ism is a well known thing, and his repeated expression of it excites no surprise. We know, too, his "Christian anarchist" hatred of ordered government. But with all allowance for these, there is no excuse for his declarations that parliamentary government "is a well known and an acknowledged failure in all countries," that the American Congress and state legislatures have wrought "an evil work," that we have here "reproduced European conditions in their most exaggerated form" and that "In no part of the world is class so arrayed against class" as in the United States. We do not suppose that he means to libel America. He speaks from misinformation and from distorted perceptions Witness his saying, "I grant you were great and "strong in the days of Emerson and Thorcau, "but to-day you place your trust in armies and "in the treasure that is in your vaults." the "days of Emerson and Thoreau" were the days of the Mexican War, the Ostend Manifesto and the fugitive slave law!

It seems, indeed, impossible for him to speak of America without exaggerated misrepresentation. "Your platform makers," he affirms, "do "not say, 'We will give you an honest, righteous 'government,' but they say, 'We'll make you all "'fat and sleek. If you vote for me you will "'have a double chin!'" We should hesitate to assume that this profound philosopher has taken the data for his immortal preachments from some comic cartoon of the "full dinner pail," but we should be at a loss to determine how else he arrived at such conclusions. Our political platforms have their faults, but cer tainly lack of demands for and promises of "honest and righteous government" is not one of

he more happy in his selection of an American out smoke, though it might be difficult if not Pantheon. It contains just six good Americans | impracticable to do so in private houses. Really, —Emerson, Thoreau, Channing, Henry George, then, it is for the protection of the city from a William J. Bryan and Ernest H. Crosby. The plague of smoke that the Survey recommends first three belong sufficiently to the past to be the burning of soft coal wherever the smoke spoken of freely and confidently. Thoreau was nulsance can be abated and the reservation of most of all akin to Count Tolstoy in his erratic hard coal for places in which the emission of sociology, and yet the Hermit of Walden at smoke from soft coal would be inevitable. times interested himself in the maintaining and promoting of that very "representative governto this problem, but none of them has solved it ponents of patriotism than Channing. And as the coal smoke nulsance costs that city at least for Emerson, who heads Count Tolstoy's list, \$25,000,000 a year in extra washing, extra lightit would be easy to bracket some striking words "the facility with which, through popular assem-"blies, every necessary reform can instantly be Cearried. A Congress is a standing insurrection and escapes the violence of an accumulated "grievance." And against the peace-at-any-price, non-resistance doctrines of the one-time swashbuckler we might place Emerson's advocacy of tlers, and his declarations that "war civilizes" and that "sometimes gunpowder smells good!"

The fact is that Count Tolstoy, with all his great gifts of mind and heart, is not only an idealist, but a most intolerant idealist, who be- burn anywhere without smoke by ellminating hich does not accord with his own ideals, and who, having himself placed his formerly riotous | coal could be utilized when it was eliminated, fancies that because in his old age and inde- atmosphere would be avoided. Thus from every pendent wealth he is inclined to do good to many | point of view there would be economy, and an and to do harm to none, without regard for the restraints of law, therefore all men should be trusted to do the same and all laws and all government should be abolished. We repeat that while we may pass lightly by his revilings of America and his predictions that the fall of this republic will come more swiftly than the fall of Rome, we must regard such vaporous teachings as his as the most pernicious that could be imposed upon the Russian people at this critical stage in their history. There may be no man in all the empire more benevolent in intent. There is scarcely any, since the death of Pobledonostseff, more potent for harm

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

The most encouraging thing that has happened in San Francisco in a long time was the remarkable outburst of public approval which greeted the sentence of Mayor Schmitz. It indicated the extent of the moral reconstruction of San Francisco, and a moral reconstruction was fully as important to the city as the physical one. The sentence of Schmitz and the stinging words of the judge were unanimously applauded, and that means much. It means that there is practically no one left in San Francisco who believes that Schmitz is being persecuted because he is a representative of organized labor. It means that the quarrel among prominent citizens of San Francisco as to who should be the natural leaders of the movement for purifying the city has not obscured in the public mind the necessity of clearing out the grafters. The criticism of Schmitz's prosecutors has not confused the public as to who the real malefactors are.

It is unfortunate that the movement to purify San Francisco is not a united movement, enlisting all of the best citizenship of the town It is divided into hostile camps, each of which accuses the other, with some show of facts to support the accusation, of selfish purposes in its civic activity. It is said that public franchises and not municipal purity is what every faction of reformers is after, and amid all the bickering a doubt arises as to whether San Francisco has among its natural leaders that disinterested citizenship which it so much needs. Even the prosecution of the grafters has been the subject of so much criticism as to suggest that San Francisco was of two minds as to whether it wanted them to go to fall at the hands of the men who are sending them to jail.

But that uproar of approval in Judge Dunne's the eyes of the world. Whatever selfish mo tives may inspire some leading citizens, what ever factionalism besets reform and whatever hope of rewards moves reformers, the mass of the people are clearly aroused to the duty of ridding the city of grafters and sending them

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

Following closely upon the announcement that a citizens' league for inspecting excursion steamers has been organized comes the news that the Treasury Department has resolved to enforce rigidly the law limiting the number of persons to be carried on that class of vessels in the waters roundabout the metropolis. The People's Institute Marine League, among whose members are the local branches of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, the American Lifesaving Society and the Marine Engineers' Reneficial Association, has secured fifty volunteer inspectors. The federal government will employ at once the same number of officials, so that each volunteer of the private league may, if he chooses, have his own government inspect-or to criticise and to "spot." This simultaneous action on the part of citizens and the authorities to prevent the recurrence of the Slocum variety of disaster will be welcomed by many a man who has no streak of timidity in his make-up. For a double corps of inspectors, one aware that it is being watched and the other eager to find a sawdust life preserver or a pound of excess loading, is the surest guarantee that the steamboat laws will be obeyed.

The People's Institute Marine League purposes to work largely through the committees appointed by excursion giving organizations to charter vessels for outings. The league wishes these men to inspect the chartered vessel prior to the trip and to report all complaints about the same. This method of inspection, we conjecture, was conceived before the league learned of the latest step of the Treasury Department. Now that an adequate number of official inspectors is to be promptly secured, the committeeman may perhaps be wisely permitted to go his way. He usually takes too much personal pride in making his excursion a success to worry over the ominously short distance between the waterline and the deck. He is chiefly concerned with getting the beer, the bands and the bananas aboard in proper proportions, and his interest in the navigation laws is not aroused until he finds himself bobbing about in deep water on the buoyant end of a slowly filling pop bottle seven miles from extreme unction. The happy coincidence caused by the latest move of the Treasury Department has brought about the ideal combination of forces, a public and a private body of investigators, each stimulated and helped by the other. The committeeman, with his optimistic blindness, may disappear from the scheme.

SMOKE AND ECONOMY.

The suggestion of the United States Geological Survey that anthracite coal, the supply of which is comparatively limited, should be confined in its use to private houses and that bituminous coal should be used by all large establishments in New York as well as elsewhere is by no means discouraging to the opponents of them-unless, indeed, we accept Count Tolstoy's | the smoke nulsance. For the same government franchises were a failure, as they repelled cap- ["Christian anarchism" and reckon all ordered authority emphasizes the entire practicability of

ital. The "purchase clause" has not worked | government dishonest and unrighteous. Nor is burning soft coal in large establishments with-

That is one survey, sane and commendable, of the fuel question from the economic point of ment" which Count Tolstoy loathes. There have view. Another is presented in London, where been few more fervent and no more eloquent ex- painstaking observers have been estimating that ing, damage to clothing and goods and depreciaand deeds of his against the vagaries of the tion of property. That, of course, is only a part Russian dreamer-against Tolstoy's hatred of of the cost. For at least two months of the year patriotism Emerson's "How does heaven help the smoke deprives London of nearly two-thirds us when civilization is at a hard pinch? Why, of the heat rays of the sun. In certain pro-"by a whirlwind of patriotism!" Against the tracted fog visitations the death rate has much Russian's diatribes against representative gov- more than doubled, rising from the normal 18 ernment, this: "We began with freedom and to more than 48 in the thousand. It is com-"are defended from shock now for a century by puted that at least thirty thousand cases of illness are yearly caused by the smoke laden state of the atmosphere.

One strong point of agreement between the American and the English view is that the domestic chimney needs looking after more than any other. In London about 70 per cent of the smoke comes from domestic chimneys, and there, the sending of Sharp's rifles to the Kansas set- as in this country, it has been found far more practicable to burn bituminous coal without smoke in large than in small establishments. English experts hold, however, that it is possible to prepare soft coal for fuel so that it will ieves things to be as he imagines them, who from it the smoke producing qualities. That will not or can not see any good in anything process, if successful, would in itself promote economy, since the smoke making part of the assions under ascetic control, valuly assumes and the waste of all the unconsumed carbon that it is easy for all the world to do so, and which otherwise would be thrown away in the economy which before long will be urgently needed, in the suppression of the smut smoke

> Some of our imaginative war talk experts might now turn their attention to exploiting the coming clash in Tammany. The doors of the local temple of Janus have been opened officially and with due ceremony. Fourteenth street is also a far more accessible war arena than the

So well satisfied is the Union Pacific road with the style of motor car for branch lines with which it has been experimenting for two or three Just the Place for the Tribune Pro- Fight Over \$5,000,000 Estate Begun years that it will put a dozen such vehicles into regular service next month. A verdict is thus rendered in favor of a system of propulsion which is highly successful when applied to the railway cars. To make good the supposed deficiencies of the gasolene engine inventors have street ferry, bound for Riverhead, Long Island, proposed to supplement it with electric machin. It is expected that this will be only the begin-Pacific evidently believes that any additional mechanism is unnecessary.

The automobilists' suggestion that instead of arresting them for speeding policemen should arrest their pictures is a plan that would comof the convicted should be put "in quod," the law would be made much more popular and pleasant.

One of the United Fruit Company's steamers struck and killed a whale a day or two ago, and and three of them had been there since 6:30 another reports having passed through a sea of

Inventors should never forget that the more colossal their ideas the more gently they need to be presented to official minds. The author of something revolutionary in submarines risks his own reputation and imperils the fate of the nation when he seeks an inopportune moment for imparting his secret.

More of New York's horse cars are to go. The march of progress is inevitable, though destructive, and it will not be long, perhaps-a decade or two-before we shall have ceased to illustrate to curious visitors from Oshkosh or Kalamazoo the picturesque workings of a once popular but

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The retirement of William R. Willcox from the Postmastership of New York to become chairman to the three veteran cats who police the depths of the Federal Building at night and for whose service in exterminating rats the United States government makes an allowance of \$50 each year for food supplies. That is, it may mean much unless Mr. Will-cox's successor as postmaster shares his great fondness for the feline family. Mr. Willcox likes cats, and is frank in showing his liking, but the same cannot be said of all his former suberdinates in the postal service. Assistant Postmaster Morgan thinks cats are all right—"in their place, and that place is in the cellar." But "Tom Platt" and "Teddy Roosevelt" and "Dave Hill" like the big, soft rug in the postmaster's office and disagreed with Mr. Morgan successfully when Mr. Willoox was around. For the last ten days the trio have wandered disconsolately outside the door of the postmaster's office with a "It was not like this in the olden days" look. If they were to have any say in the matter, it is certain that Acting Postmaster Morgan would not go higher up.

"Johnny, where have you been? Your hair is suspiciously wet. School was out two hours ago."
"I fell in the creek."
"But your clothes are not wet."
"Well, you see, mamma, while I was standin' on the bridge I thought maybe I'd fall in, so I took off my clothes, an' I did."—Life.

"When a wise guy falls he falls hard" is one of the maxims of the Tenderloin. One of these persons "fell" hard the other night. He had been in town long enough to be on friendly terms with "Jimmy, the Rounds," and other lights of Sixth avenue, so he felt qualified to explain to a friend how the "dips work the rattlers." The "rattlers" happen to be the 84th street crosstown cars, on which they were riding at the time. About five minutes after the explanation the "wise" one dis-

"They say that Shifter is ten years ahead of his "Well, it's not true. I'm his landlord, and I know he's just six months behind."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

covered that one of the real "mob" had made

away with everything in his pockets, leaving not

Writing of a silk school in Lyons called the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, United States Con-sul Covert says: "It receives pupils from foreign intries and teaches them the entire silk business, from the raising of the worm to making the designs, weaving the silk and putting it upon the market. While the pupil is learning to make silk he can also acquire a thorough knowledge of the French language. A two years' course of study includes loom and weaving instruction, commercial law, political economy, bookkeeping and mod-ern languages. At the end of the two years' study the graduate never has any difficulty in obtaining a situation in one of the silk houses of Lyens."

"So you don't take any interest in the Baconian theory?"
"Not a bit," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes.
"It's hard enough to get people to act Shakespeare
without bothering about who wrote it."—Washing-

One of the last of the old Maine built square riggers will go out of existence when the E. B. Sutton reaches this port from Hong Kong in a few days. Like many another blue water vessel, she is to be converted into a coal barge, and so much more of the poetry of the sea will be lost.

"Now that you've come in for a little money," said Zimmerman, "I hope you'll pay me what you owe me."
"Let's see," said Borroughs. "Your name's Zimmerman, isn't it? Sorry, old man, but I'm paying off all my creditors in alphabetical order."—Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. James G. K. Duer has closed her house in East 53d street and has gone to Bernardsville, N. J., where she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Larocque, jr.

Mrs. James A. Stillman sailed, with her little daughter, for Europe yesterday on the Kalser Wilhelm II. Her father, James Brown Potter, came into town to see them off. Mills for a few of her friends, and another was given by Paul J. Rainey. This evening Mrs. Mae

Bishop and Mrs. Greer have closed their Gramercy Park house and opened their cottage at Easthampton, Long Island, where they will pass Mrs. Thomas S. McLane, daughter, has taken a cottage at the same place.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, at Spring Lake, N. J., has gone to Manhattan Beach for

Francis K. Pendleton, who has just been appointed Corporation Counsel of this city, is related by marriage to Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Dr. Butler mar-ried Mrs. Pendleton's sister, Miss La Montagne, a

part of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Boyesen are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their ountry home at Westbury, Long Island. Mrs. Boyesen, who was Miss Adelaide Barclay, is a daughter of James L. Barclay, and a niece of Mrs.

Mrs. John Henry Clews and Miss Natalie Clews have arranged to sall for Europe to-day, and will remain abroad for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, jr., are at East-hampton, Long Island, where they have taken a cottage for the season

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins will spend the summer at Tuxedo, where they have rented a villa for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia are at Wheatleigh, their country home at Lenox, and will remain there throughout the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt have opened their untry home at Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter have gone abroad for at Washington.

Washington, July 9 .- "The Diplomatic List" is sued by the Department of State to-day gives the following summer addresses of embassies and legations in the United States: Italy, Manchester-by the-Sea, Mass.; Austria-Hungary, Bar Harbor, Ma.; France, Newport, R. I.; Germany, Dublin, N. H.; Russia, Magnolia, Mass.; Great Britain, Intervals, N. H.; Siam, Bass Rocks, Mass.; Netherlands, York Harbor, Me.; Peru, Manchester-by-the-Ses, Mass.; Norway, Bar Harbor, Me.; Ecuador, Spring Lake, N. J., and Turkey, Wildwood, N. J.

the summer, and have leased their cottage at Law.

SOCIAL NOTES AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Newport, R. I., July 9.—Society spent a decidedly

quiet day to-day, there being little entertaining.

A luncheon was given this noon by Miss Gladys

Brady Hall entertained at dinner in honor of he sister, Mrs. Sydney Harris, while Mrs. Reginald

L. Quentin Jones is preparing to entertain the

Mrs. William H. Sands returned to New York

o-day. Others who went to the city were George

Henry Warren, John J. Wysong, Oliver G. Jen-

nings and Colonel C. L. F. Robinson.

Those who registered at the Casino to-day were

J. B. Elwell, Louis Clarke, jr., Mrs. Frances Mor-ris, H. M. Harriman, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Alex-

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman arrived

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden have taken

ottage for the present month. Mrs. Burden and

Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor has arrived to

L Townsend Burden and Miss Gwendolyn Burden

oined Mrs. Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden here

to-night. Mrs. Burden and her daughter have

Mrs. William Murray has as her guest Miss B.

SUMMER ADDRESSES OF DIPLOMATS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

spend the summer with her sister, Miss Rosa Gros-

from New York to-day and took possession of

ander De Merten and Paulding Fosdick.

ers of the Outer Fountain Club at his cottage

Vanderbilt entertained at Sandy Point Farm.

rence during their abse

on Saturday.

Land's End

family arrived to-night.

been at their cottage for a week.

F. Shafer, of New York.

All the other embassies and legations continu

RIVERHEAD'S FRESH AIR. | CLAPP WILL CASE HEARD.

tegees.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund started its work in a new direction yesterday, when twelve little The operating department of the Union ning of the work in that direction, and that other towns will take parties of children soon. Riverhead itself has sent for a second party of twenty, which will go next Monday.

A missionary yesterday told some interesting incidents about the anxiety of the children to get away. The mother of one girl said that her mend itself to all lawbreakers. If it could be she would not be up in time in the morning she would not be up in time in the morning she would not be up in time in the morning.

Promptly at 5 o'clock she was out of bed and dressing, although the train did not go until 8:30 o'clock. When the missionary arrived at the church where the children met it was 7:30 o'clock. The whole twelve were already there o'clock

oil off Hatteras. Here's a fine chance for the yarn spinner to put two and two together.

The Rev. W. H. Fitth has been alded and nearby towns. He has been alded by a committee of towns. He has been alded by a Committee of women, made up of Mrs. Timothy M. Griffins, Miss Amelia Autenreith, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Alice Perkins and Mrs. F. H. Tuthill. The committee has adopted a plan which should commend itself to other towns where the work is being taken up. To every resident of the town a circular has been sent out, a part of which reads as follows:

> The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, of New York City, has for several years past been doing a necessar, and useful work for some of the poorer children of our metropolis. These few days away from the stuffy rooms of tenement houses, from the hot and sultry crowded streets and alleys, from the un-ceasing din and clatter day after day of the great city's restless mevements; these two weeks among the trees and flowers and birds, in the sweet, pure air and in the calm of Mother Nature give new health and strength and vigor to the children, and benefit them spiritually, morally and physically. Riverhead has been invited to aid this valuable work. It is responding. A representative com-mittee of women was formed, which was gener ously granted the use of the Fair Grounds, and which is busy making necessary arrangements for the fifteen or more little girls whom it hopes to entertain soon after the middle of this month. But this committee needs food for these children. The committee earnestly appeals for money and for wholesome food, and has arranged that women shall call upon the residents of this district for

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A. M. S. Flatbush	\$25.00
"In memoriam of Oilte"	5 00
C. W. M. Harrison, Rahway, N. J	22177371
"In memory"	0.00
Beginners' class, Reformed Church Sunday school.	
Kinderhook, N. Y., through Mrs. N. D. Garn-	3.00
"In memory of Alfred",	15 00
"In memory of Airred	5 00
Mrs. William Wilson, fr., Mount Vernon, N. Y Mary J. Munsill, Hartford, Conn	100 00
"The R. J."	1.00
"In memory of M. E. E."	
"In memory of A. W. E."	
"In memory of A. C."	
William Lawrence McLane and Constance Green	
Molane, Pasthampton, Long Island	20.00
"In loving memory of E. M. G."	10.00
D R C	10.00
"Princeton, N. J."	5.00
"Alice and Isabelle"	10 00
1.00	5.00
Previously acknowledged	7,430 89

New York City.

VERILY A COOL THIEF. From The Philadelphia Record.

It takes a cool thief to steal a cake of ice, never theless there is one who has been operating this specialty in Overbrook successfully for the last two weeks. The mysterious disappearance of their morning ide caused constant quarrels between housekeepers and icemen, and some of the latter, as a result, have been losing business. The householders frequently declared that the iceman didn't leave the daily cakes, and he argued that he did, and contended that his customers allowed it to "sit" and melt in the sun. The ice thief was detected in the act yesterday morning by a milkman, who saw him lifting a cake from the step of a house near 62d street and Westminster avenue, using a pair of tongs. "Drop it," yelled the milkman. "Rats," answered the thief, and he ran off with his booty at record speed. The milkman shouted and shied a bottle after the runner. It fell short of the cool thief, however, and crashed in the street. The residents have a good description of the thief and are on the hunt.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE BOOK AGENT. William E. Curtis, in The Washington Star.

William E. Curtis, in The Washington Star.

Hartford was the birthplace of the book agent. The name of the first man who peddled books from this city by subscription has passed out of the memory of the oldest inhabitant and does not appear in the local histories. But somewhere during the earlier part of the nineteenth century an enterprising citizen of Hartford started out with a sample copy and a blank book, travelling from house to house and asking people to subscribe for the publication for future delivery. Nor is it certain what book he peddled. Some of those who ought to know believe it was the "Cottage Bible," so called because it contained simple commontaries and explanations as marginal notes. But whatever the book may have been, the solicitor was so successful that his example was immediately followed by other Hartford hustlers, and an enormous business in book peddling grew up, with Hartford publishing houses furnishing the goods. At one time the subscription book publishers of this city had fifty-five thousand agents in the field offering from house to house throughout the entire country the volumes that were printed here.

Hartford has always been a centre of the printing trade. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was printed here. Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," which was the first great success as a subscription under the auspices of a Hartford house. "Roughing It." his second success, was written here at the residence of his publisher to catch the wave of popularity that had been caused by the first. For

the residence of his publisher to catch the wave of popularity that had been caused by the first. For many years, and until recently, Hartford took the lead in the subscription book trade.

in Washington.

Washington, July 9.—An effort to break the will of John M. Clapp, who died last October, the District Supreme Court here to-day, when arguments attacking the jurisdiction of the local courts to settle the estate were heard.

Mrs. Francis C. Hall, daughter of Mr. Clapp. contends the estate should be administered in New York. Mr. Clapp's widow, through the executor, argued that the case should be settled here. Justice Wright took the matter under ad-

DEATH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Alfred Billson, Leading Liberal, Expires While Vote Is Being Taken.

ion. July 9.-Sir Alfred Billson, member for the Northwest Division of Staffordshire, suddenly fainted and expired at a division in the House of Commons this evening. The House immediately adjourned.

Alfred's daughter was in the ladies' gallery the time of her father's death. She was not ware of his seizure, and the news was broken to by John Burns.

Sir Alfred was knighted at the time of the last

Str Alfred Billson was born on April 18, 1839, and was a son of William Bilison, of Leicester. He was a son of William Bilison, of Leicester. He was educated in his native town, and, studying law, was admitted as a solicitor in 1889. He was a partner in the firm of Oliver, Jones, Billson & Co., solicitors, of Liverpool. He early took a lively interest in politics, and for eighteen years was es, and for eighteen years was southwest Lancashire Liberal As-ed the same office in the Liver-sociation. He represented the pool Liberal Association. He represented the Barnstaple Division of North Devon in Parliament from 1822 to 1825, and, being defeated at East Brad-ford in 1826, was returned from Halifax at a by-

TO EXECUTE STATUE OF CALHOUN.

F. W. Ruckstuhl Gets \$10,000 Commission from South Carolina.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the New York sculptor, who was chief of sculpture at the St. Louis Exposition, on his return yesterday from a visit to South Carolina announced that he had received a \$10,000 commission to execute for Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, a statue of John C. Calhoun, Senator, Secretary of War. Secretary of Status Visco Monday and author of the descripte of Status Visco Monday and author of the descripte of State. Vice-President and author of the doctrine of

by the state of South Carolina. There was no competition, Mr. Ruckstuhl having been chosen directly by the commission, composed of Governor Martin F. Ansel, ex-Governor William L. Mandilla, Congressman J. A. Banks, Mrs. R. Moultrie Brat-tic state of the South Carolina Chapter of he Daughters of the Revolution, and Miss Mar-

LUNCHEON GUESTS AT OYSTER BAY. Oyster Bay, July 9 .- President Roosevelt enertained at luncheon to-day ex-Postmaster Willfam R. Willcox, chairman of the New York Public Service Commission; Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor; F. B. Kellogg, an attorney who is serving the government in the anti-trust prosecutions, and W. D. W. Miller, assistant ornithologist of the American can Museum of Natural History, New York.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION. Boston, July 9.—Delegates of the Young People's Christian Union from every part of the country are on the way to Boston for their thirty-ninth annua-convention, to meet here to-morrow. At the con-vention some of the best known preachers of the Universalist faith in the United States will speak Universalist faith in the United States will speak among whom will be the Rev. E. Dean Ellanwood, of Atlanta; the Rev. Athalia Is. J. Irwin, of Lattle Rock; the Rev. Henry B. Taylor, of St. Paul: the Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, of Worcester; the Rev. John Van Schafek, jr., of Washington; the Rev. Arthur W. Grose, of Rochester; the Rev. S. McHollester, of Michigan, and the Rev. James F. Albion, of Maine. Governor Curtis Guild is expected to extend the welcome of the Commonwealth to the delegates when they meet to-morrow, and a welcome from the Boston churches will be given by the Rev. Samuel Ellot, president of the American Unitarian Association. the American Unitarian Association

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TRIP ABROAD. Paris, July 2.—The plan for President Fallière's trip abroad next year will be much more extensive than the one which was abandoned owing to the situation in France. He will first be the guest of King Edward, and then will visit King Haakon of Norway, King Frederick of Denmark and King Oscar of Sweden, and may contrue his journey to St. Petersburg and visit Emperor Nicholas, but this has not yet been definitely decided.

COMMISSIONERS REACH BERLIN.

COMMISSIONERS REACH BERLIN.

Berlin, July 2.—Senator A. C. Latimer, of South Carolina, and Representative J. L. B. Burnett, of Alabama, of the United States Immigration Commission, arrived here to-day. Ambassador Tower will introduce them to-morrow to Dr. Ven Mühlberg, acting Secretary of the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office officials have made arrangements to enable the commissioners to have every facility for their investigation, and the steamship companies have done the same. for their investigation, and the steam nies have done the same.

"LET THE YANKEES FOOT THE BILL"

From The Boston Transcript.

Costa Rica has imposed an export duty on bananas, and will apply the proceeds to extinguishing a troublesome foreign debt. As most of those bananas come to the United States, the practical result of this legislation will be to make the American people, through their fruit bills, pay Costa Rica's obligations to Europe. When things of this kind are done our Latin-American friends shrust their shoulders and remark: "Well, the Yankees are rich; they can afford it?"